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TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1958



ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.



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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1958

Area (acres)	59,005
Population 1951 (Census)	14,410
Population (Registrar General's Mid Year Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,410
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1951 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,536
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,115
Rateable Value 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£112,959
Product of a Penny Rate, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£453

Live Births—					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	252	129	123	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	10	3	7	38.1
					262	132	130	18.2

Stillbirths—					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	11.5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	Nil.
					3	2	1	11.5

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	188	88	100	13.06
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	Nil.
Neo Natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	19.1

Infant Mortality—								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Total					...	...	...	26.7

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Deaths from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65

Towcester Rural District Council

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MR. R. J. CHAPMAN, MR. T. A. MESSINGER, MR. W. E. G. PAFLEY, MR. E. G. NICHOLLS (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. R. H. WHITLOCK, MR. S. P. TYZACK, MRS. O. M. COLSON, MR. T. E. ENGLAND, MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, MR. T. F. KINGSTON, MR. R. W. BICKNELL, REV. H. P. HOSKIN (*Chairman*), MAJOR W. H. C. LUDDINGTON, MR. G. FISHER, MR. J. K. SOPER, MR. W. F. CAUSEBROOK, MR. J. G. RICHARDS, MR. W. G. T. GRIFFIN.

Members of the Housing Committee :

MR. J. F. ARAN, MR. T. H. MAWLE, MRS. M. JELLEY, MR. R. L. C. RIDGWAY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. J. T. PINKARD, MR. C. E. IVENS, MR. J. K. SOPER (*Chairman*), MR. W. D. CHECKLEY, MR. S. G. WHITMORE, MR. G. LOVELL, MR. R. A. WHITLOCK, MR. D. MCARTHUR, MR. S. NORTH, MAJOR W. H. C. LUDDINGTON, MR. J. G. RICHARDS, MR. G. FISHER.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health—

ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health to

Northampton Rural District.

Brackley Rural District.

Brackley Borough.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

Public Health Inspector :

DAVID JOSEPH POWELL, B.Sc., C.S.I.B.,
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

RONALD FRANK HALL, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H.

Surveyor and Architect :

GEORGE BERRIDGE, M.Inst.R.A., A.I.A.A.

TOWCESTER.

October, 1959.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Towcester.

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During 1958 the statistics agreed generally with those of the rest of the county.

Once again the provision of sewerage for all villages is a prime consideration. I am pleased to report that a system of priority is going ahead and soon all the large villages will have adequate sewerage.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is going ahead but there must be a better response by the 17-25 year age group if prevention is to be adequate.

There have been eight deaths from cancer of the lung in the district, which is a large proportion of the total deaths. Are cigarettes the main cause and if so, should not the prudent man accept this and act on it?

Again I must thank Mr. Powell and Mr. Hall for their great help and also the Public Health Committee for their interest throughout the year.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social Conditions—A substantial portion of the population is still engaged in agricultural work, but the establishment of light engineering factories in Towcester and the research establishment at Caswell, together with the various industries in Northampton and Roade, now claim the majority of the employed population. The old established foundry at Towcester and the Oxide Producing Plant at Deanshanger still continue. The printing and railway carriage works at Wolverton claim most of the labour from the southern end of the district.

Area—The area of the district is 59,005 acres.

Population—The Registrar-General has estimated the resident mid-year population for 1958 to have been 14,410 persons as compared with 14,420 in 1957. The natural increase in population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, amounts to 74 persons as compared with 66 for the previous year. (The estimated decrease in population totals 10 persons.)

Deaths—The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths was 188 as compared with 155 for 1957. The crude death rate based on the mid-year estimated population was 13.06 as compared with 10.7 for 1957. The following table shows the death rates for the quinquennium, 1954-1958, together with corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County.

Death Rates, 1954-1958

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Towcester R.D. ...	12.5	11.8	13.3	10.7	13.06
Administrative County	11.04	11.38	11.24	10.97	11.1
England and Wales ...	11.3	11.7	11.3	13.4	11.7

A list of causes of death classified according to the Abridged List of Causes of Death as used in England and Wales is given in Table No. 1, whilst the history of the rate, together with other vital statistics for 1919-1958 is shown in Table No. 2.

In order to make allowances for the age and sex distribution of populations in different areas, the Registrar-General has calculated the area comparability factor, which, when multiplied by the local death rate, allows a truer local death rate of 11.88.

Births—The number of live births assigned to the district was 262 (132 males, 130 females) as compared with 221 in 1957, thus giving a birth rate of 18.2 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.3 in 1957. The following table shows the birth rate for the quinquennium, 1954-1958, together with other rates for comparison.

Birth Rates, 1954-1958

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Towcester R.D. ...	15.9	14.3	17.3	15.3	18.2
Administrative County	16.2	15.49	16.67	17.03	16.9
England and Wales ...	15.2	15.0	14.6	15.4	16.4

The local birth rate, when modified by the application of the area comparability factor of 1.08 gives an adjusted rate of 19.6 as compared with 16.4 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths registered was 3 as compared with 5 in 1957. This is equivalent to a rate of 11.5 per thousand live births, compared with 21.6 for England and Wales.

Illegitimate Birth Rate—10 illegitimate live births (3 males 7 females) were registered as compared with 8 in 1957. This number gives a rate of 38.1 per thousand live births as compared with 36.2 in 1957.

Maternal Mortality—There were no deaths.

Infant Mortality—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 7. The rate per thousand related live births was 26.7 which is higher than the national rate of 22.5. The rates for 1954-1958, together with other rates for comparison, are:

Deaths under one year per thousand Live Births

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Towcester R.D. ...	30.4	14.4	24.0	22.6	22.7
Administrative County	23.49	20.79	19.68	22.53	19.7
England and Wales ...	25.5	24.9	23.9	23.0	22.5

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities—The bacteriological work associated with the control of infectious diseases is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory at Northampton General Hospital is in charge of Dr. L. Hoyle. The bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice-cream is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the supply of antitoxin. Antitoxin may now be obtained by medical practitioners from Northampton General Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities—Under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health this work is carried out on an agency basis by Towcester Motor Ambulance Committee on behalf of the County Council. The ambulance is stationed at Towcester and the service provided is sufficient for the needs of the district.

Hospitals—There are no hospitals in the district. Infectious disease cases which require hospital treatment are accommodated by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board at their Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, which is under the management of the Northampton Hospital Management Committee.

National Assistance Acts—The removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention is the responsibility of the Council. Instant removal of urgent cases can now be obtained on the joint certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a general practitioner. This procedure makes it unnecessary for an application to be made to a court of summary jurisdiction until three weeks after the removal. No action under this Act was found necessary during the year.

The Council are also responsible in certain circumstances for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or who has been found dead in the district. One such burial was dealt with during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply—Apart from the private estates at Easton Neston and Wakefield and the hamlet of Cornhill at Pattishall, the whole of the rural district is now amply supplied with wholesome water from the Regional Scheme. The Cornhill area, however, has been experiencing very great difficulty in maintaining a satisfactory supply from its private source and acute shortage during this year has resulted in an approach to the Council for an extension of the public main to this hamlet. When this has been provided practically all existing properties in the district will be within the effective area of the mains.

Samples of water, taken from various parts of the district, were submitted for bacteriological analyses by the Public Health Inspector during the year and all proved to be very satisfactory. The super chlorination treatment described in last year's report, appeared to be very successful in reducing considerably the presence of naia worms in the mains and no complaints due to the latter were reported by the consumers during 1958.

The characteristic taste and smell was not unduly obvious during the year and few complaints were received. The proposed activated carbon plant is not yet in operation so that the taste and smell will be apparent during certain seasons until the water can be treated at the source by this plant. It has been possible to keep the amount of chlorine to a very low residual thus overcoming the objections previously expressed about chlorinous taste and odour. In view of the satisfactory results of bacteriological analyses it does appear that the storage of water in the new holding reservoir has definitely improved the bacteriological quality.

Unfortunately, at the time of writing the intensity of the taste and smell has again increased due to the prolonged action of the sun on the water in the reservoir, and the occurrence has emphasised the importance of treating the water continuously with activated carbon in order to ensure permanent freedom from this trouble.

The only new mains laid during 1958 were those necessary for supplying private estates which are being newly developed. The work of providing these new mains, and all maintenance work, is carried out by the Council's Waterworks Department. All new mains are sterilised and are not permitted to be put into use until satisfactory results are obtained by the Public Health Inspector from bacteriological analyses. As an added safeguard, the Inspector also submits for analysis faecal samples from all employees of the Waterworks Department in order to ensure freedom from any enteric disease.

A subsequent table compiled by the Public Health Inspector sets out the position at the end of 1958, with regard to mains supplies and other piped and non-piped supplies. Contact has been made with owners of properties not having a piped supply of water and persuasion has been successful in all but a few cases in obtaining piped supplies in dwelling houses.

Swimming Baths—No public swimming baths are now in use in the rural district. The pool at the Towcester Grammar School is used by a considerable number of children from surrounding schools. It is fitted with a chlorinating plant and the pool is filled from the Council's mains.

The average daily consumption for the year of water from the public mains was 534,000 gallons, which represents approximately a consumption of 37 gallons per head of population. It is estimated that just over a quarter of this is accounted for by non-domestic consumption. The latter is not excessively high, when one considers the large number of dairy farms depending on the supply, coupled with the fact that the Plessey Company's factories are using over 50,000 gallons per day.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage—Although no new sewers or sewage disposal plant was laid down during 1958, I am nevertheless of the opinion that the year was significant because the Council have declared their definite intention to provide sewerage and sewage disposal works in all villages in the district with as little delay as possible. That this was no idle promise has been substantiated by the fact that the Consulting Engineers have already been engaged to survey the whole of the district.

At the time of writing, the schemes for Paulerspury and Towcester have received Ministry approval and will soon be out to tender. When complete, these schemes will eliminate the insanitary area which at present deals unsuccessfully with the sewage from Towcester, and, should also end the continual complaints received from the parish of Paulerspury with regard to the nuisance from ditches and watercourses now heavily fouled with domestic drainage. This description of the existing drainage arrangements in Paulerspury could equally be applied to the majority of the villages in the district and remarks which I have made on this subject in previous reports are still relevant. Owing to unforeseen circumstances the Blisworth scheme has been delayed but it is still hoped

that the work will commence in 1959 so that it can be supervised jointly with the Towcester and Paulerspury schemes.

The present position in the district as regards sanitation is, therefore, that Towcester, part of Blisworth, the villages of Cosgrove, Old Stratford, Deanshanger, Wicken, Potterspury, Yardley Gobion, Greens Norton and Silverstone are the only centres of population properly sewered. Conditions are satisfactory in these villages with regard to domestic sanitation, but the costly and unpleasant task of collecting and disposing of the contents of 1,500 remaining pail closets still continues. Ditches and water courses in unsewered parishes have recently received an added burden of extra sullage water and septic tank fluid, due to the greatly increased consumption of water for domestic purposes, resulting from the introduction of the Regional Water Scheme. Many of the village streams and water-courses are nothing less than open sewers flowing through the villages and the only satisfactory method of dealing with the situation is the provision of sewage and sewerage disposal schemes throughout the area.

Public Cleansing—The house refuse in the district is collected either weekly or fortnightly according to the following scheme:

Weekly Collection :

Old Stratford, Deanshanger	...	...	...	...	on Mondays
Towcester	...	...	...	...	on Thursdays

Fortnightly Collection :

Cosgrove, Wicken	...	...	...	...	on alternate Mondays
Pattishall, Cold Higham, Litchborough, Maidford, Adstone, Astcote, Eastcote, Gayton, Dalscote, Potterspury, Paulerspury, Yardley Gobion, Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger	...	...	...	...	on alternate Tuesdays
Wappenham, Abthorpe, Slapton, Bradden, Silverstone, Whittlebury	...	...	...	...	on alternate Wednesdays
Wood Burcote, Grafton Regis, Alderton, Wakefield Lodge, Caldecote	...	...	...	...	on alternate Thursdays
Greens Norton, Woodend, Blakesley, Weston, Plump- ton, Lois Weedon, Hulcote, Tiffield, Blisworth	...	...	...	...	on alternate Fridays

During 1958, the collection of house refuse was carried on with two Dennis side loading vehicles each of 9 cu. yds. nominal capacity. These vehicles have become mechanically inefficient and they leave much to be desired from a hygienic angle. The loading line is too high and the sliding shutters, due to inefficiency from much wear and tear, accompanied by the fact that the loaders neglect to close them, do not give the dustless operation that is expected in a modern refuse collection. The Council have, however, operated a 22 cu. yds. low rear loading vehicle as from April, 1959 and the writer has noted with much satisfaction the vast improvement in the service since this vehicle has been used.

Tipping is still carried on at Paulerspury, Gayton and Maidford, but controlled tipping is not being practised, although mechanical spreading has been used on a small scale following complaints of nuisance from smoke. It is my firm opinion that unless controlled tipping is followed on refuse tips, apart from any considerations of appearance and tidiness, nuisance from smoke and smell arising from spontaneous combustion is inevitable. Systematic tipping is the only satisfactory way in which the fermentation and consolidation of the refuse can be brought under positive

control. One must not forget that the obligations of the Clean Air Act 1957 apply equally to the Local Authority as to private individuals, and refuse tips emitting large quantities of dense smoke of unpleasant odour are unfortunately taken as a representative of the Authority's attitude towards the Act. Uncontrolled tipping also makes it extremely difficult to eliminate rat and fly infestation on refuse tips.

The Council operates two cesspool emptying vehicles for the servicing of tanks on disposal works and private properties. The latter is not a free service but is charged on actual cost plus 10% for administrative charges. The two vehicles are also used for the collection of night soil and my opinion of this unsatisfactory method of conservancy, expressed in previous reports, remains unchanged. It is unhygienic, dangerous and I consider that on balance it would perhaps be preferable to let the occupier of individual premises dispose of the contents of the pail in his own garden or allotment until a proper sewerage scheme is available. This will cut down costs, probably lessen the chances of a general outbreak of disease which may arise from such collection and disposal, and would probably result also in the speeding up of the introduction of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes.

Rodent Control—The service introduced by the Council in 1946 for the treatment of properties has continued to function satisfactorily. Dwelling houses are dealt with at a charge of 1/- per visit, while treatment of business premises is undertaken on a time cost basis plus 10% for establishment charges. One cannot over emphasise the value of this service to the inhabitants of the district. The number of rats destroyed since the commencement of the service must be colossal and the saving to agriculture must be proportionally beneficial. Apart from the spoilage, rats and mice are responsible for the spreading of disease, including food poisoning, and the recent diagnosis of Weil's Disease in a number of cases in a contiguous district, makes it all the more important that infestations are promptly dealt with. For the same reason the systematic survey and treatment of the Council's sewage systems must continue. The Public Health Inspector has had ample proof recently that surface infestations in Towcester are in many cases closely related to the rat population in the sewers.

Disinfection—Current and terminal disinfection of premises, together with clothing and bedding, is carried out by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants as required. In recent years current disinfection has come to play a greater part than terminal disinfection, and due mainly to the fact that food poisoning, and other food fly-borne infections, are replacing airborne infectious diseases in frequency and severity.

Disinfestation—Premises were also treated during the year for the eradication of flies, beetles and wasps. No case of bed-bug infestation was reported.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Under these Acts the general provisions as to health conditions under which employees work, and a return of outworkers, has to be included in this report. Details of inspections, etc., are to be found in a later table. No notifications in respect of outworkers were received.

Moveable Dwellings—There are now five sites in the district which have been approved by the Planning Authority. Two sites are at Towcester and three at Blisworth, and the sites are contiguous in each parish. The extension of the original site at Blisworth has enabled the three sites to be provided with ablution blocks having separate accommodation for males and females and containing W.C.'s, baths and wash-hand basins. There is a gulley near each caravan for the disposal of waste water and drinking water taps are placed so as not to be inaccessible. Improvements have also been carried out at the Towcester sites where each caravan is now provided with electricity. On the whole the sites have been satisfactorily maintained.

Cinemas and Halls—The one cinema in the district was completed in 1940 and has adequate sanitary accommodation and satisfactory heating and ventilating plant. This is more than can be said for the sanitary accommodation in the Town Hall which is still far from adequate. Where catering or food preparation is carried on, hot water should be available over the sink, and wash-hand basins should also have an instantaneous supply of hot water both for the use of the public and the staff. It is difficult for officers to enforce such requirements under statute when they do not enjoy the simplest facilities themselves. Public halls in various parishes, several of which have been built in recent years, have almost without exception been provided with satisfactory sanitary conveniences and in many cases with quite reasonable catering facilities.

Drainage of Trade Premises Act, 1937—The Public Health department, which administers the practical side of this Act, has been called upon more in recent years to give consideration to trade premises from this point of view. A considerable amount of sampling and preparation work is involved and, up to the present, agreements are in force for two such premises. As the Council are aware, permission to turn trade effluent from a pigment manufacturing factory into the Council's sewers was refused and it has been necessary to take special care in assuring that this has been kept separate from the drainage serving the ablution blocks and canteens etc. There is no doubt that it will be necessary to maintain a close watch on the quality of the effluent permitted to be discharged from the slaughterhouse and by-product factory under its agreement with the Council, otherwise it may be possible that the new sewage disposal works might have to bear a greater load than that for which it was designed. An agreement is also in force for acceptance of trade effluent into the Towcester sewers and here again it will be important to ensure, especially in the early stages, that the effluent is within the limits of the agreement.

Clean Air Act, 1956—The occupiers of all industrial premises having continuous burning furnaces which are subject to this Act, have been made aware of all its provisions by the Public Health Inspector. Observations have been kept by the latter on certain offending chimneys, but only a few complaints were received and these were in the early stages after the Act came into force.

Recently, however, serious complaints of the excessive emission of black smoke from one manufacturing premises were being continually received from a member of the public. This necessitated a number of protracted observations and representations were made to the manage-

ment concerned. The installation of a larger number of furnaces and more up-to-date mechanical stoking plant should overcome this trouble and it is hoped that this will be carried out before this report appears in print. In the changeover period, however, trouble is bound to be experienced until the conversion is complete and the plant has settled down.

Statutory Nuisances—The greatest difficulty, as one would expect in a Rural area, is experienced over nuisances arising from the keeping of animals and accumulations of manure. As no Byelaws on these subjects appear to be in force in the district it is recommended that the Council request the Minister to approve suitable byelaws based on the model byelaws. It is satisfactory to note that it was not necessary to resort to legal action in dealing with the problems that arose on several occasions with such matters. The Public Health Inspector was successful in an informal approach in each case. Apart from the matter mentioned below, other nuisances requiring attention related to defective properties which could not be dealt with under the Housing Act.

Difficulty was again experienced over the emission of oxide dust from the pigment manufacturing works in the district. Heavy emissions were complained of by a nearby resident during the year and investigations were carried out by the Public Health Inspector. The dust itself appears to be quite harmless and it is extremely difficult to decide how serious the matter has to become before it reaches the stage at which it may be considered a statutory nuisance. Representations to the firm brought immediate co-operation, but chemical and mechanical engineering problems were involved in the plant concerned which could not be resolved successfully. The District Alkali Works Inspector was very helpful in this matter and gave the Public Health Inspector valuable help in the problems involved. A great improvement resulted although not as successful as would have been wished. But with a new process of electrostatic precipitation which is about to be installed, it is thought that even the minutest particles of dust will be removed before entering the atmosphere.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

New houses completed during the year numbered 10, thus making a total of 1,725 in the district which are owned by the Local authority. At the time of writing, work has commenced on the erection of four houses and two bungalows at Wicken and the same at Pattishall. The latter are being built on a cleared site of several condemned cottages in the centre of the village and the scheme is an excellent example of the ideal method of conserving land for agriculture and at the same time avoiding the state of affairs which exists in villages such as Cosgrove. Here, to the Council's discredit, large areas of land which are now derelict and an eyesore, have been left in the centre of the village following the demolition of condemned property, while a new estate has been developed on the outskirts on land that might have remained in agricultural use.

In addition to the houses actually erected by the Council, the latter own four at Abthorpe and eight at Potterspury which were purchased from private owners and reconditioned by the Council. One private house is also held under requisition but some decision will have to be made soon about the future of this property. The Rural District Council is, therefore, the largest property owner in the area owning one third of the total of 5,156 separately occupied dwellings in the area. Although the number of new houses erected has fallen considerably, the modernisation of pre-war Council houses is proceeding apace. All the new houses completed in 1958 and those now in the course of erection are exclusively for the replacement of unfit houses. A limited amount of building will probably have to continue for this purpose, but it is anticipated that the needs of persons from houses that are condemned will be met from the normal turnover in all localities, except perhaps Towcester where there is still quite a number of urgent cases of general need. Some cases of overcrowding in the Council's houses have been reported particularly in Deanshanger and Towcester and these are referred to the house letting Committee for their attention as accommodation becomes available. Although the exact number of cases is not known, statutory overcrowding is not considered to be extensive in the district.

Up to the present 87 improvement grants have been approved and the work has been completed in the case of 94 separate dwellings in the district. At the time of writing, the Council have decided to restore the operation of the improvements grant scheme i.e. the discretionary grant, in addition to introducing the standard grant scheme which is compulsory under the House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959. Many properties in the district have also been improved without the aid of a grant and this has been encouraged by the extension of the Regional Water Scheme to villages previously without any form of piped water supply. It is surprising, however, that the much publicised Rent Act, 1957, has done little to improve the condition of existing houses in this district. Since the Act came into force, only 14 applications for certificates of disrepair have been received, seven during 1957 and seven during 1958. It might be construed, quite erroneously, that properties in the district were not in need of repair, but a more probable explanation, as borne out by experience, is that landlords have not increased rents as they were entitled to under the Act. Presumably, they prefer to be without the increase in rent rather than face the cost of repairs. In one or two cases, however, it has been noted that rents have been increased to an amount equal to one and one third of the gross rateable value as this does not incur the obligation of carrying out repairs under this Act.

No clearance orders were made during the year but the Council continued to deal with unfit houses individually under Sec. 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. The majority of scheduled unfit houses in the district have now been dealt with; there are, of course, a number of border-line properties which, as people are re-housed, are represented to the Council. A certain number of properties are also dealt with in the course of the Public Health Inspector's normal duties on the failure of the owner to carry out works of reconditioning. 90 families have been re-housed from condemned cottages since the payment of subsidies was restricted and given only for new houses built to re-house families from unfit properties. Most of the properties subject to demolition orders or clearance orders have now been demolished and the sites cleared, and up to the present

it has been possible to achieve this without the Council being involved in any action by default. It is anticipated, however, that such action will be necessary in dealing with the few remaining cottages where the owners have not responded to the Council's repeated request for demolition.

Estates are being extended by private developers at Towcester, Blisworth and Old Stratford, and it is gratifying to note that further extensions are contemplated in view of the fact that the proportion of Council houses in the district is so large. Progress made on the provision of new houses and the repair or demolition of sub-standard houses to-date is shown below :

(1) Provision of new Housing Accommodation

(a) PERMANENT HOUSES

Number of houses erected by Council pre-war ...	...	719
Number of houses erected by Council post-war ...	...	1,006
Number of houses completed during 1958 ...	...	10
Number of houses erected by private enterprise post-war		183
Number of houses erected by private enterprise in 1958		36
Number of houses under construction at 31/12/58	...	46

(b) TEMPORARY HOUSES

Number completed to 31/12/58	30
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(2) Unfit houses

Number of unfit houses dealt with under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 and Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 post-war to 31/12/58 ...	249
Number of unfit houses in Clearance Areas made post-war ...	<i>Nil.</i>
Houses in pre-war Clearance Areas demolished since 1945 ...	240
Houses in pre-war Clearance Areas still occupied ...	11
Houses under pre-war Demolition Orders demolished since 1945	27
Houses under pre-war Demolition Orders awaiting demolition ...	<i>Nil.</i>

(3) Improvement Grants, Housing Act, 1949

Houses in respect of which improvements were completed by 31/12/58	94
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SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply—The Towcester Rural District now lies within a “ specified area ” and all milk sold by retail must now be either pasteurized and bottled on wholesalers' premises, or the milk must conform to “ tuberculin tested ” standards and be bottled and capped in the usual manner. There are no pasteurization plants in the district and the majority of milk for retail is delivered in bottles to the distributor from a wholesaler outside the area. There are still six producer/retailers who bottle and sell milk produced on their own premises and under licenses granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but there is only one retailer who actually bottles raw milk not produced on his premises. Apart from the latter, therefore, all other distributors merely deliver milk in bottles and are neither responsible for the internal condition of the bottles nor have any control of the bacteriological quality. The present-day distributor has merely to provide a suitable store and act as

a roundsman, as the washing of milk bottles has been virtually eliminated. Distributors' licenses in force in the district during 1958 were as follows :

Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949				
Licenses for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	8
Licenses for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	4

Raw Milk Regulations, 1949				
Licenses for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	9

The following supplementary licenses have been issued to dealers selling milk in the district, but having their premises outside the area :

Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949				
Licenses for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	7
Licenses for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	1

Raw Milk Regulations, 1949				
Licenses for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	3

Bottled milk sold in the area comprise the following grades : Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized (Channel Island) and Sterilized.

44 samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year and the samples included milk of all grades both raw and pasteurized. Two samples of pasteurized milk proved to be unsatisfactory. In these two cases the tests indicated that the pasteurization had been carried out successfully but the milk had been contaminated afterwards. The appropriate authorities responsible for the supervision of the plants concerned were informed. Seven samples submitted for biological examination proved to be free from tubercule. No complaints were received from the public during the year regarding any milk retailed in the district.

Food Premises—The number and type of such premises in the district are as follows :

Village and general stores	...	...	...	...	43
Grocers' shops	...	...	...	...	5
Greengrocers' and fruit shops	...	...	...	...	4
Fishmongers' shops	...	...	...	...	1
Travelling fishmongers	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	2
Mobile fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	1
Bread and confectioners' shops	...	...	...	...	6
Cafés	...	...	...	...	6
Transport Cafés (with sleeping accommodation)	...	...	...	...	3
Transport Cafés (without sleeping accommodation)	...	...	...	...	3
Cooked meat manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Hotels with catering facilities	...	...	...	...	7
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	13

It can be said that all the food premises in the district now conform at least with the minimum standards of the Food Hygiene Regulations, but it is appreciated that in most cases an effort has been made to provide an even better standard. As a general rule I think it is fair to say that the larger the undertaking, the better and more efficient the equipment and the more attention paid to food hygiene. This is illustrated by the large catering firms and multiple stores who have realised that good food hygiene is not a question of conformation with the Act, but is in itself a good advertisement and sound business. It is with the small general

village shop that the greatest difficulty is experienced and in most cases one has to interpret the regulations accordingly. Most of these establishments nowadays sell only prepacked food, which enables one to relax somewhat, the standard expected. The increase in the number of mobile shops serving the rural population with goods of all descriptions has added to the anxiety of the village storekeeper who resents the fact that the standard required by the regulations on such vehicles is lower than that expected on ordinary food premises. I would, however, add that the majority of mobile vehicles in use in this district are very well equipped and maintained. The effect of modern methods in food production on small businesses is very evident in the bread making industry. In this district, as in all others, the number of bakehouses continues to decrease as they are unable to compete with the prices and standards of the large undertakings, but one must admit that, from the food hygiene point of view, the change has been for the better. The large meat and by-product manufacturing factory in the district is in the process of being improved and with the advice of this department all the features of the Food Hygiene Regulations are being incorporated in the alterations. The management are going to a great expense to eliminate any possible cause of an outbreak of food poisoning. Much of the factory is being redesigned while some of the departments will be housed in the newly erected buildings. The importance of personal hygiene is continually impressed upon the employees and smoking is not allowed on the premises even in places where smoking would actually not be an offence. The Public Health Inspector has always received the fullest co-operation from the management with regard to the adaptation of the premises to conform with the requirements of the regulations and very much has been done over and above the standard laid down by statute.

Bacteriological examination of samples of ingredients and of the finished products have been regularly submitted from this factory by the Public Health Inspector. This has helped considerably in ensuring that the processes carried on are satisfactory and that no food poisoning organisms are present.

No cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during the year, but an isolated case of Sonne Dysentery was investigated and no further cases were reported.

Meat Inspection—There were three private slaughterhouses, in addition to that of the Bacon Factory, in use during the year. Post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered in the district for human consumption was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. The work involves a certain amount of overtime, including week-end visits to the slaughterhouses. All carcase meat killed in the district is, however, inspected before it is allowed to leave the slaughterhouse. Apart from visual inspection, samples of diseased meat are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for microscopic and bacteriological examination whenever necessary. A table showing the number of carcasses inspected is appended. I would call attention to the fact that the number inspected is far greater than one would expect to be consumed in a district having a population of 14,400. Much of the meat is actually used for supplying butchers and premises outside the district and in consideration of the extra work involved, the Minister pays to the Council a sum of money based on the number of extra carcasses dealt with. No case of *cysticercus bovis* was

found during the year and this was probably accounted for by the fact that practically all bovine animals slaughtered in the district are comparatively young. The amount of disease found in carcasses is remarkably small and is no doubt due to improvement in animal health and to the high grade meat sold in the district.

Since the last annual report was published the regulations governing the prevention of cruelty and hygienic conditions in slaughterhouses have been issued. Some of the regulations are already in force and the remainder will be effective on a date to be determined by the Minister. The Council are obliged to submit to the Minister a report on the existing slaughterhouses which is now being prepared by the Public Health Inspector. It is considered that some of the requirements of the regulations will be very difficult, if not impossible, to apply in the existing structures of the slaughterhouses now licensed, and it is anticipated that some objection is going to be received from the occupiers when the Council has to enforce the requirements of the regulations. The slaughterhouses, as existing, were satisfactorily maintained during the year and it was not necessary to make any complaint to the Council. There were 20 slaughtermen's licenses in force in the district in 1958.

Condemned Meat—Most of the condemned meat which it is found necessary to dispose of in the district is that resulting from the Bacon factory. This is treated in the Company's digesters and the residue is buried. Condemned meat from either private slaughterhouses is stained and collected by an approved dealer. Other unsound food stuffs are removed by the Public Health Inspector, who disposes of them by burial on the Council's refuse tip.

Licensed Premises—The number of on-licensed premises in the district is 56, but it is anticipated, with the amalgamation that has occurred in the district recently, that the number of premises will decrease considerably in the near future. Each one of these premises is now equipped to a standard at least to the minimum required by the Food Hygiene Regulations. Some of the sanitary conveniences attached to these houses are, however, still not of the standard one expects at the present time. Unfortunately the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936 in this respect are fairly easily satisfied and for this reason little can be done except by co-operation with the owners. It has recently been found more difficult to obtain this—a situation resulting, no doubt, from the incomplete negotiations during the merger of the various breweries. The position will no doubt be clarified when the position has been finally decided and the redundant premises have been selected.

Ice-Cream—50 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream under Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All ice-cream sold from these premises is pre-packed, and in each case the ice-cream is stored in thermostatically controlled refrigerating cabinets, complying with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947. 8 samples of ice-cream submitted for bacteriological tests for cleanliness were graded as satisfactory.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

An increase in the number of notifications occurred due mainly to the large number of cases of measles reported. There were, however, no serious outbreaks of infectious disease and there were no deaths through this cause. Again, by far the greatest number of deaths in the district were due to heart and circulatory diseases, 105 such deaths being recorded as opposed to 25 from various forms of cancer. Individual details with regard to infectious diseases are as follows :

Smallpox—No cases notified.

Vaccination—The number of infants under one year who were primarily vaccinated totalled 142, and for other ages 13. The number re-vaccinated (all ages) was 32. In view of the fact that there were 262 live births in the district during 1958 the number submitted for vaccination is far too small.

Scarlet Fever—One case was notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia—No cases were notified.

Pneumonia—14 cases of acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as against 7 in 1957. Pneumonia in all forms was the certified cause of death in 9 cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who were notified.

Erysipelas—No cases were notified.

Measles—An unusually large number of cases of measles was notified, there being 225 cases as compared with 107 in 1957.

Whooping Cough—The number of cases fell significantly during the year, there being only 2 cases compared with 36 in 1957, with no deaths recorded.

Anterior Poliomyelitis—3 cases of “ paralytic ” poliomyelitis were notified and transferred to hospital, but one of the cases was not confirmed.

Diphtheria—No cases were notified.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—2 cases were notified.

Food Poisoning—No cases were notified, but one case of Sonne Dysentery was reported.

Enteric Fever—No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis—1 new case of pulmonary tuberculosis (female) was notified as compared with 7 in 1957. 2 cases (1 male, 1 female) of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were also notified. There were no deaths recorded due to this disease. At the end of the year 80 persons in the district were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Vaccination and Immunization—Appended are the figures for the number of children in the district who had been vaccinated or immunized during the year.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION						
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary ...	142	—	6	2	5	155
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	4	—	28	32

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION										
<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Third injs. 15 or over</i>	<i>0-14</i>	<i>Third injs.</i>
17	149	178	152	148	609	872	2,125	437	391	50

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION									
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria Immunization only	9	2	—	—	—	6	—	17	34
Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	101	10	12	1	1	2	—	127	48
Total Diphtheria Immunizations	110	12	12	1	1	8	—	144	82
Whooping Cough only	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunization.

<i>Age at 31/12/58 i.e., born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1958</i>	<i>1 1957</i>	<i>2 1956</i>	<i>3 1955</i>	<i>4 1954</i>	<i>5-9 1949 1953</i>	<i>10-14 1944 1948</i>	<i>Total under 15</i>
Number immunized	43	112	159	144	151	765	825	2199

These figures were obtained by courtesy of Dr. C. M. Smith, County Medical Officer.

SECTION G.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1958.

TABLE No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1958

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	13	18	31
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	15	13	28
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	12	21	33
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES						88	100	188

TABLE NO. 2.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under one year		All ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1919	*9,387 †9,011	156	16.61	7	44.87	158	17.53
1920	9,370	259	27.64	15	57.90	146	15.58
\$1921	9,920	211	21.27	21	99.52	131	13.20
1922	9,937	172	17.30	9	52.32	136	13.68
1923	9,944	171	17.19	9	52.63	120	12.06
1924	10,000	162	16.20	9	55.50	115	11.50
1925	9,959	150	15.06	8	53.33	123	12.35
1926	9,870	152	15.40	5	32.89	116	11.75
1927	9,887	144	14.56	8	55.55	115	11.63
1928	9,502	134	14.10	4	29.85	120	12.63
1929	9,398	139	14.79	6	43.16	138	14.68
1930	9,384	115	12.25	8	69.56	129	13.74
\$1931	9,324	131	14.04	7	53.43	104	11.11
1932	9,324	118	12.65	0	00.00	114	12.22
1933	9,271	147	15.85	4	27.21	96	10.35
1934	9,200	114	12.39	5	43.80	132	14.34
1935	†13,155	180	13.67	7	38.88	181	13.75
1936	13,040	210	16.10	10	47.60	165	12.60
1937	12,900	170	13.20	9	52.90	197	12.30
1938	12,860	152	11.80	4	26.30	182	14.20
1939	*12,930 †12,020	184	14.20	5	27.11	170	13.06
1940	13,190	184	13.90	7	36.95	219	16.55
1941	14,750	203	13.80	14	68.96	211	14.31
1942	14,050	244	17.40	12	49.18	147	10.47
1943	13,690	254	18.55	14	55.11	193	14.23
1944	13,680	242	17.67	8	33.01	192	14.04
1945	13,500	228	16.14	5	22.80	174	12.88
1946	13,490	273	20.24	13	47.25	178	13.19
1947	13,750	283	20.58	8	28.19	178	12.04
1948	13,910	238	17.11	13	54.62	184	13.23
1949	14,300	255	17.38	8	31.37	179	12.59
1950	14,470	217	15.00	7	32.25	197	13.61
\$1951	14,540	230	15.73	11	47.82	197	13.47
1952	14,490	219	15.1	7	31.9	171	11.8
1953	14,410	241	16.7	2	12.4	144	9.9
1954	14,440	230	15.9	7	30.4	181	12.5
1955	14,490	208	14.3	3	14.4	172	11.8
1956	14,450	250	17.3	6	24.0	193	13.3
1957	14,420	221	15.3	5	22.6	155	10.7
1958	14,410	262	18.2	7	26.7	188	13.06

- * Population for calculation of birth rates.
† Population for calculation of death rates.
‡ Potterspury R.D. added to district.
\$ Census years.

TABLE No. 3

WATER SUPPLY—INFORMATION RELATING TO PIPED SUPPLIES

Parish	PIPED WATER SUPPLIES			NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES			
	Total no. of houses in parish	No. of houses served		Wells	Springs	Public or private	No. of houses served
		Internal supplies	Stand pipes				
Abthorpe	95	86	1	4	2	Private	8
Adstone	36	26	Nil	8	—	Private	11
Blakesley	134	109	3	8	—	Private	12
Blisworth	336	317	Nil	2	—	Private	3
Bradden	33	27	Nil	6	—	Private	6
Cold Higham	78	53	Nil	6	2	Private	15
Cosgrove	157	154	2	1	—	Private	2
Deanshanger	351	353	Nil	—	—	—	—
Easton Neston	34	29	Nil	5	—	Private	5
Gayton	142	132	3	3	—	Private	6
Grafton Regis	67	61	Nil	6	—	Private	6
Greens Norton	280	275	Nil	1	1	Private	4
Litchborough	89	77	10	2	—	Private	2
Maidford	61	52	6	3	—	Private	3
Old Stratford	244	239	Nil	2	—	Private	3
Pattishall	275	231	Nil	29	—	Public and Private	35
Paulerspury	302	255	45	10	1	Private	12
Potterspury	288	265	17	5	1	Private	6
Shutlanger	81	74	Nil	4	1	Private	7
Silverstone	343	340	Nil	4	1	Private	3
Slapton	35	25	Nil	1	2	Public and Private	10
Stoke Bruerne	108	97	3	4	—	Private	8
Tiffield	58	57	Nil	2	—	Private	1
Towcester	927	922	2	1	—	Private	3
Wappenham	113	100	Nil	12	—	Private	18
Weston & Weedon	119	116	Nil	2	—	Private	3
Whittlebury	130	121	Nil	5	—	Private	9
Wicken	105	98	Nil	4	—	Private	7
Woodend	70	65	Nil	3	—	Private	5
Yardley Gobion	206	198	Nil	2	—	Private	8

TABLE No. 4

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

<i>Parish</i>	<i>House drains discharging to</i>			<i>Houses with</i>		
	<i>Sewers</i>	<i>Cess-pools or septic tanks</i>	<i>Roadside drains, ditches, etc.</i>	<i>W.Cs.</i>	<i>Pail closets</i>	<i>Privies</i>
Abthorpe ...	Nil	26	70	25	66	5
Adstone ...	Nil	10	26	10	23	3
Blakesley ...	Nil	53	81	53	81	—
Blisworth ...	252	29	55	211	125	—
Bradden ...	Nil	14	19	14	19	—
Cold Higham ...	Nil	25	53	22	54	2
Cosgrove ...	139	17	1	151	6	—
Deanshanger ...	339	9	3	344	7	—
Easton Neston ...	26	5	3	31	3	—
Gayton ...	45	46	51	91	51	—
Grafton Regis ...	Nil	32	29	32	29	—
Greens Norton ...	248	24	8	272	8	—
Litchborough ...	Nil	29	60	29	60	—
Maidford ...	Nil	24	37	24	34	3
Old Stratford ...	237	2	5	239	5	—
Pattishall ...	48	69	158	117	151	7
Paulerspury ...	60	38	204	98	204	—
Potterspury ...	264	24	3	279	12	—
Shutlanger ...	26	9	46	25	54	2
Silverstone ...	323	11	9	330	13	—
Slapton ...	Nil	16	19	16	19	—
Stoke Bruerne ...	Nil	40	88	39	67	2
Tiffield ...	Nil	21	33	21	30	3
Towcester ...	865	41	21	890	28	—
Wappenham ...	Nil	53	60	53	58	2
Weston & Weedon	18	44	57	62	57	—
Whittlebury ...	Nil	18	112	67	58	—
Wicken ...	86	13	6	67	38	—
Woodend ...	Nil	36	34	36	34	—
Yardley Gobion...	195	11	—	203	3	—

TABLE NO. 5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	<i>Type of Property</i>				
	<i>Local authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)</i>	<i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	<i>Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	165	5120	551	5836	260
Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	12	45	25	82	20
(b) Survey under the Act	153	483	82	718	230
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3	634	185	822	—
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	380	1760	296	2436	290
Number of properties inspected in Section 2) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats : Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	132	35	20	187	30
(b) Mice : Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	132	25	6	31	2
Number of infested properties treated by the Council ...	132	60	26	218	32
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	194	71	34	299	41
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	2
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 6

CARCASES AND OFFAL
INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	235	Nil	15	17,967	1,057
Number inspected	235	Nil	15	17,967	1,057
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	224	—	—	219	14
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.36	—	—	1.23	1.30
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	—	Nil	350	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	1.7	—	Nil	1.99	Nil
Cysticercosis—					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	Nil	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally con- demned	Nil	—	—	—	—

FOOD (OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT)
SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	75 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	42 tins

TABLE No. 7.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1958

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Measles	2	7	2	31	45	78	52	7	1	—	—	—	225
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	2	2	—	2	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	14
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	4	11	3	34	52	80	53	7	2	1	—	1	248

TABLE No. 8.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1958

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	TOTAL
Measles	15	14	13	21	131	24	7	—	—	—	—	—	225
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	3	14
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	17	16	13	22	134	28	8	—	3	3	1	3	248

TABLE No. 9

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1958
INDIVIDUAL PARISHES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Polio- myelitis</i>	<i>Meningococcal Infection</i>	<i>Sonne Dysentery</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Blakesley	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Blisworth	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	13
Cold Higham	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cosgrove	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Deanshanger	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Gayton	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	19
Grafton Regis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Greens Norton	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Litchborough	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Maidford	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Old Stratford	34	—	1	—	—	1	—	36
Pattishall	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	28
Paulerspury	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Potterspury	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Shutlanger	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Silverstone	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stoke Bruerne	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Towcester	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	12
Weston & Weedon	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Whittlebury	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wicken	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Yardley Gobion	28	—	2	—	—	—	—	30
TOTAL	225	2	14	1	3	2	1	248

TABLE No. 10.

**Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937,
for the year 1958**

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector) :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupier Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	68	80	7	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	6	30	—	—
TOTAL	80	120	7	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. By Inspector	H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table No. 6.

CARCASES AND OFFAL
INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned					Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned				
	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
	22	-	-	219	14
	9.36	-	-	1.23	1.30

